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EXAMINER

LEROUX, ETIENNE PIERRE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2171

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10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Sc

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/875,416

Applicant(s)

KUTAY ET AL.

Examiner

Etienne P LeRoux

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If ~~no~~ period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-108 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-108 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 June 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5,6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Drawings

The drawings are objected to because Figure 1 must be labeled "PRIOR ART". A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-109 of the claimed invention are directed to non-statutory subject matter for the reasons given below.

MPEP § 2106 states:

1. Nonstatutory Subject Matter

Claims to computer-related inventions that are clearly nonstatutory fall into the same general categories as nonstatutory claims in other arts, namely natural phenomena such as magnetism, and abstract ideas or laws of nature which constitute "descriptive material."

Abstract ideas, Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1360, 31 USPQ2d at 1759, or the mere manipulation of abstract ideas, Schrader, 22 F.3d at 292-93, 30 USPQ2d at 1457-58, are not patentable. Descriptive material can be characterized as either "functional descriptive material" or "nonfunctional descriptive material." In this context, "functional descriptive material" consists of data structures and computer programs which impart functionality when employed as a computer component. (The definition of "data structure" is "a physical or logical relationship among data elements, designed to support specific data manipulation functions." The New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms 308 (5th ed. 1993).) "Nonfunctional descriptive material" includes but is not limited to music, literary works and a compilation or mere arrangement of data.

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Both types of “descriptive material” are nonstatutory when claimed as descriptive material per se. Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1360, 31 USPQ2d at 1759. When functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory in most cases since use of technology permits the function of the descriptive material to be realized.

Compare *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d 1031, 1035 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (claim to data structure stored on a computer readable medium that increases computer efficiency held statutory) and Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1360-61, 31 USPQ2d at 1759 (claim to computer having a specific data structure stored in memory held statutory product-by-process claim) with Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory). When nonfunctional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium, it is not statutory since no requisite functionality is present to satisfy the practical application requirement. Merely claiming nonfunctional descriptive material stored in a computer-readable medium does not make it statutory. Such a result would exalt form over substance. *In re Sarkar*, 588 F.2d 1330, 1333, 200 USPQ 132, 137 (CCPA 1978).

Furthermore, MPEP § 2106 states:

(b) Statutory Process Claims

A claim that requires one or more acts to be performed defines a process. However, not all processes are statutory under 35 U.S.C. 101. Schrader, 22 F.3d at 296, 30 USPQ2d at 1460. To be statutory, a claimed computer-related process must either: (A) result in a physical transformation outside the computer for which a practical application in the technological arts is either disclosed in the specification or would have been known to a skilled artisan (discussed in i) below), or (B) be limited to a practical application within the technological arts (discussed in ii) below). See *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. at 183-84, 209 USPQ at 6 (quoting *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780, 787-88 (1877)) (“A [statutory] process is a mode of treatment of certain materials to produce a given result. It is an act, or a series of acts, performed upon the subject-matter to be transformed and reduced to a different state or thing.... The process requires that certain things should be done with certain substances, and in a certain order; but the tools to be used in doing this may be of secondary consequence.”). See also *Alappat*, 33 F.3d at 1543, 31 USPQ2d at 1556-57 (quoting *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. at 192, 209 USPQ at 10). See also *id.* at 1569, 31 USPQ2d at 1578-79 (Newman, J., concurring) (“unpatentability of the principle does not defeat patentability of its practical applications”) (citing *O'Reilly v. Morse*, 56 U.S. (15 How.) at 114-19). If a physical transformation occurs outside the computer, a disclosure that permits

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a skilled artisan to practice the claimed invention, i.e., to put it to a practical use, is sufficient. On the other hand, it is necessary for the claimed invention taken as a whole to produce a practical application if there is only a transformation of signals or data inside a computer or if a process merely manipulates concepts or converts one set of numbers into another.

Claims 1-27:

Claims 1-27 are drawn to a method for defining an application to provide data. The claimed “application to provide data” is over-broad. One of ordinary skill in the art would fail to determine a practical application in the technological arts for the claimed “application to provide data.” Furthermore, a computer-related process is not claimed and thus the technological art to which the invention pertains is not obvious. Still further, the method does not relate to a functional process because the function of the descriptive material is not apparent. The claimed “define application business logic to be performed on said data in connection with said at least one data structure” does not produce a functioning process which produces a useful output. Applicant attempts to show benefit by applying circular reasoning, i.e., data structures are able to support business application logic and conversely business application logic is able to run on data structures. The method as claimed comprises mere arrangement of data which does not produce a concrete, tangible and useful result.

Claims 28- 54:

Claims 28-54 are drawn to a system for defining an application to provide data. Except for claiming a means for providing the method steps of claims 1-27, claims 28-54 are in essence identical. Thus supra analysis relevant to claims 1-27 is pertinent.

Claims 55-81:

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Claims 55-81 are drawn to a system for defining an application to provide data. Except for claiming a data reference editor instead of the “means for” of claims 28-54, claims 55-81 are identical to claims 28-54. Thus supra analysis relevant to claims 28-54 is pertinent.

Claims 82-108:

Claims 82-108 claim a computer readable medium containing executable instructions which performs a method for definition of an application to provide data. Claims 82-108 are clearly directed to a computer-related process which is a well-known technological art and thus differs from claims 1-27 in this regard. However, other comments provided above in above analysis of claims 1-27 are also relevant to claims 82-108.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-4, 6-12, 17, 21, 23, 26-31, 33-39, 44, 48, 50, 53-58, 60-66, 71, 75, 77, 80-85, 87-93, 98, 102, 104, 107 and 108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Pat No 6,678,714 issued to Olapurath et al (hereafter Olapurath).

Claim 1:

Olapurath discloses:

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- define [Fig 1, 1030 and col 3, lines 25-40] a data reference structure for at least one data source of said plurality of disparate data sources, said at least one data source containing said data;
- create [Fig 1, 1040, 1012 and col 3, lines 25-30] at least one data structure corresponding to said data reference structure and connected to said at least one data source; and
- define application business logic [add employee per col 3, lines 8-19] to be performed on said data in connection with said at least one data structure

Olapurath discloses presenting a first user interface area, presenting a second user interface area and presenting a third user interface area [Fig 1, 1016 and col 3, lines 52-62]

Claims 2, 29, 56 and 83:

Olapurath discloses presenting a fourth user interface area to enable said user to create presentation logic to display said data in an output view [Fig 1, 1016 and col 3, lines 52-62].

Claims 3, 30, 57 and 84:

Olapurath discloses wherein said user defines an application server coupled to said at least one data source and connects to said application server to access said data [Fig 1, 1010].

Claims 4, 31, 58 and 85:

Olapurath discloses wherein presenting said first user interface area further comprises facilitating selection of said at least one data source for said data reference structure; and facilitating creation of a connection from said data reference structure to said at least one data source [server 1010 per Fig 1, and col 3, lines 20-60 and col 2, lines 57-62]

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Claims 6, 33, 60 and 87:

Olapurath discloses wherein said data reference structure is configured to specify connection information for said connection to said at least one data source [adding new employee per col 3, lines 31-40]

Claims 7, 34, 61 and 88:

Olapurath discloses wherein facilitating selection of said at least one data source further comprises: facilitating selection of a data source type of said at least one data source; and facilitating selection of said at least one data source based on said selected data source type [col 1, lines 24-27].

Claims 8, 35, 62 and 89:

Olapurath discloses wherein said at least one data structure is configured to identify said data within said at least one data source and to perform at least one predetermined operation on said data [task definition per col 1, lines 40-52]

Claims 9, 36, 63 and 90:

Olapurath discloses wherein presenting said second user interface area further comprises: facilitating definition of a reference link to said at least one data source; and facilitating definition of a plurality of operation parameters within said at least one data structure, said plurality of operation parameters to form at least one operation to be performed on said data [GUIs per col 1, lines 40-52].

Claims 10, 37, 64 and 91:

Olapurath discloses wherein presenting said second user interface area further comprises: facilitating creation of a relationship among said at least one data structure [task views per col 3, lines 52-62].

Claims 11, 38 and 92:

Olapurath discloses wherein said reference link provides a reference to said at least one data source within said at least one data structure [col 3, lines 10-19].

Claims 12, 39, 66 and 93:

Olapurath discloses wherein presenting said second user interface area further comprises: facilitating definition of at least one connection among said at least one data source [task view interfaces per col 1, lines 47-52]

Claims 17, 44 and 98:

Olapurath discloses wherein presenting said third user interface area further comprises: facilitating definition of a first data model structure to store a plurality of input parameters received from said user [col 1, lines 50-52].

Claims 21, 48 and 102:

Olapurath discloses wherein presenting said third user interface area further comprises: facilitating definition of a second data model structure to exchange said data with said application business logic [col 1, l lines 42-52].

Claims 23, 50, 77 and 104:

Olapurath discloses wherein said view template is a Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) view template [Fig 6, 100].

Claims 26, 53 and 107:

Olapurath discloses presenting a fifth user interface area to enable said user to define an action within said application, said action being configured to trigger said application business logic [col 1, lines 40-52].

Claims 27, 54, 81 and 108

Olapurath discloses wherein presenting said fifth user interface area further comprises: facilitating connection of said action to at least one input view containing a plurality of input parameters from said user; and facilitating connection of said action to an output view containing a set of responses of said application business logic [col 1, lines 40-52].

Claim 28:

Olapurath discloses:

- defining [Fig 1, 1030 and col 3, lines 25-40] a data reference structure for at least one data source of said plurality of disparate data sources, said at least one data source containing said data;
- creating [Fig 1, 1040, 1012 and col 3, lines 25-30] at least one data structure [template 365 per Fig 7] corresponding to said data reference structure and connected to said at least one data source; and
- defining application business logic [add employee per col 3, lines 8-19] to be performed on said data in connection with said at least one data structure [business process automation system 100 per Fig 5]

Olapurath discloses means for presenting a first user interface area, means for presenting a second user interface area and means for presenting a third user interface area [Fig 1, 1016 and col 3, lines 52-62].

Claim 55:

Olapurath discloses:

- a data reference editor [task editor per col 6, lines 50-65] to present a first user interface area to enable said user to define [Fig 1, 1030 and col 3, lines 24-40] a data reference structure for at least one data source of said plurality of disparate data sources, said at least one data source containing said data;
- a data structure editor [field editor per col 6, lines 16-49] to present a second user interface area to enable said user to create [Fig 1, 1040, 1012 and col 3, lines 25-30] at least one data structure corresponding to said data reference structure and connected to said at least one data source; and a
- process editor [task group editor per col 7, lines 11-40] to present a third user interface area to enable said user to define application business logic [add employee per col 3, lines 8-19] to be performed on said data in connection with said at least one data structure.

Claim 82:

- presenting a first user interface area to enable said user to define [Fig 1, 1030 and col 3, lines 25-40] a data reference structure for at least one data source of said plurality of disparate data sources, said at least one data source containing said data;

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- presenting a second user interface area to enable said user to create [Fig 1, 1040, 1012 and col 3, lines 25-30] at least one data structure corresponding to said data reference structure and connected to said at least one data source; and
- presenting a third user interface area to enable said user to define application business logic [add employee per col 3, lines 8-19] to be performed on said data in connection with said at least one data structure.

Olapurath discloses presenting a first user interface area, presenting a second user interface area and presenting a third user interface area [Fig 1, 1016 and col 3, lines 52-62].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 16, 43, 70 and 97 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olapurath.

Claims 16, 43, 70 and 97:

Olapurath discloses the elements of claims 1, 28, 55 and 82 as noted above.

Olapurath fails to disclose wherein presenting said third user interface area further comprises: facilitating definition of a set of components for said application business logic; and facilitating definition of a set of responses for said application business logic, each response of said set of responses being associated with an output view and containing said data [Fig 2].

However, Olapurath discloses a task view display [Fig 2].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Olapurath to include wherein presenting said third user interface area further comprises: facilitating definition of a set of components for said application business logic; and facilitating definition of a set of responses for said application business logic, each response of said set of responses being associated with an output view and containing said data.

The ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Olapurath per the above for the purpose of providing windows so that the user can easily make selections relating to a particular subject.

Claims 5, 32, 59 and 86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olapurath in view of US Pat No 5,280,614 issued to Munroe et al (hereafter Munroe).

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Claims 5, 32, 59 and 86:

Olapurath discloses the elements of claims 1, 4, 28, 31, 55, 58, 82 and 85 as noted above.

Olapurath fails to disclose wherein presenting said first user interface area further comprises facilitating verification of access to said at least one data source using said data reference structure.

Munroe discloses wherein presenting said first user interface area further comprises facilitating verification of access to said at least one data source using said data reference structure [col 7, line 59 through col 8, line 3].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Olapurath to include wherein presenting said first user interface area further comprises facilitating verification of access to said at least one data source using said data reference structure as taught by Munroe.

The ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Olapurath per the above for the purpose of improving system performance [col 7, line 61]

Claims 13, 14, 40, 41, 67, 68, 94 and 95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olapurath in view of US Pat No 5,664,182 issued to Nierenberg et al (hereafter Nierenberg).

Claim 13, 40, 67 and 94:

Olapurath discloses the elements of claims 1, 9, 28, 36, 55, 63, 82 and 90 as noted above.

Olapurath fails to disclose wherein said at least one operation is a query to retrieve said data from said at least one data source based on a plurality of input parameters received from said user and to return said data to said user.

Nierenberg discloses wherein said at least one operation is a query to retrieve said data from said at least one data source based on a plurality of input parameters received from said user and to return said data to said user [Fig 6, 254].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Olapurath to include wherein said at least one operation is a query to retrieve said data from said at least one data source based on a plurality of input parameters received from said user and to return said data to said user as taught by Nierenberg.

The ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Olapurath per the above for the purpose of selecting user defined data from a plurality of possible data sources.

Claims 14, 41, 68 and 95:

The combination of Olapurath and Nierenberg discloses each operation parameter of said plurality of operation parameters is a query parameter of said query, and wherein each input parameter of said plurality of input parameters is mapped into said query parameter [Nierenberg Fig 6, 254].

Claims 15, 42, 69 and 96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olapurath in view of US Pat No 6,407,761 issued to Ching et al (hereafter Ching).

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Claims 15, 42, 69 and 96:

Olapurath discloses the elements of claims 1, 9, 28, 36, 55, 63, 82 and 90 as noted above.

Olapurath fails to disclose wherein facilitating definition of said plurality of operation parameters further comprises: facilitating definition of a parameter type for each operation parameter of said plurality of operation parameters; facilitating definition of a plurality of parameter fields for said each operation parameter; and facilitating input of a default value for each parameter field of said plurality of parameter fields.

Ching discloses wherein facilitating definition of said plurality of operation parameters further comprises: facilitating definition of a parameter type for each operation parameter of said plurality of operation parameters; facilitating definition of a plurality of parameter fields for said each operation parameter; and facilitating input of a default value for each parameter field of said plurality of parameter fields [col 2, line 64 through col 3, line 2].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Olapurath to include wherein facilitating definition of said plurality of operation parameters further comprises: facilitating definition of a parameter type for each operation parameter of said plurality of operation parameters; facilitating definition of a plurality of parameter fields for said each operation parameter; and facilitating input of a default value for each parameter field of said plurality of parameter fields as taught by Ching.

The ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Olapurath per the above for the purpose of allowing a user to set default or constant field values for parameters which will not change throughout the life of the application program [col 2, lines 64-66].

Claims 18, 45, 72 and 99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olapurath in view of US Pat No 5,365,360 issued to Torres (hereafter Torres).

Claims 18, 45, 72 and 99:

Olapurath discloses the elements of claims 1, 16, 28, 43, 55, 70, 82 and 97 as noted above.

Olapurath fails to disclose wherein facilitating definition of said set of responses further comprises: presenting a window area to enable said user visually to create a plurality of response icons, each response icon of said plurality of response icons corresponding to one response of said set of responses.

Torres discloses wherein facilitating definition of said set of responses further comprises: presenting a window area to enable said user visually to create a plurality of response icons, each response icon of said plurality of response icons corresponding to one response of said set of responses [col 9, lines 26-35].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Olapurath to include wherein facilitating definition of said set of responses further comprises: presenting a window area to enable said user visually to create a plurality of response icons, each response icon of said plurality of response icons corresponding to one response of said set of responses as taught by Torres.

The ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Olapurath per the above for the purpose of eliminating or reducing the problems of using standard windows and standard icons [col 9, lines 26-30].

Claims 19, 46, 73 and 100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Olapurath and Torres and further in view of US Pat No 6,247,047 issued to Wolff (hereafter Wolff).

Claim 19, 46, 73 and 100:

The combination of Olapurath and Torres discloses the elements of claims 1, 16, 18, 28, 43, 45, 55, 70, 72, 82, 97 and 99 as noted above.

Olapurath discloses the elements of claims 1 and 16 as noted above.

The combination of Olapurath and Torres fails to disclose wherein facilitating definition of said set of components further comprises: presenting said window area to enable said user to visually create a plurality of component icons, each component icon of said plurality of component icons corresponding to one component of said set of components, said window area further containing an input node icon for said application business logic.

Wolff discloses presenting said window area to enable said user to visually create a plurality of component icons, each component icon of said plurality of component icons corresponding to one component of said set of components, said window area further containing an input node icon for said application business logic [claim 19].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Olapurath and Torres to include presenting said window area to enable said user to visually create a plurality of component icons, each component icon of said plurality of component icons corresponding to one component of said set of components, said window area further containing an input node icon for said application business logic as taught by Wolff.

The ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Olapurath and Torres per the above for the purpose of facilitating transactions on a computer network [claim 19].

Claims 20, 47, 74 and 101 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Olapurath, Torres, and Wolff and further in view of US Pat No 5,630,164 issued to Williams et al (hereafter Williams).

Claims 20, 47, 74 and 101:

The combination of Olapurath, Torres and Wolff discloses the elements of claims 1, 16, 18, 19, 28, 43, 45, 46, 55, 70, 72, 73, 82, 97, 99 and 100 as noted above.

The combination of Olapurath, Torres and Wolff fails to disclose wherein facilitating definition of said set of components further comprises: facilitating visual creation of an input connection between a component input node icon of said each component icon and said input node icon for said application business logic; and facilitating visual creation of an output

connection between each component result icon of said each component icon and one response icon of said plurality of response icons.

Williams discloses wherein facilitating definition of said set of components further comprises: facilitating visual creation of an input connection between a component input node icon of said each component icon and said input node icon for said application business logic; and facilitating visual creation of an output connection between each component result icon of said each component icon and one response icon of said plurality of response icons [col 8, lines 10-24].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Olapurath, Torres and Wolff to include wherein facilitating definition of said set of components further comprises: facilitating visual creation of an input connection between a component input node icon of said each component icon and said input node icon for said application business logic; and facilitating visual creation of an output connection between each component result icon of said each component icon and one response icon of said plurality of response icons as taught by Williams.

The ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Olapurath, Torres and Wolff per the above for the purpose of conveying a representation of a specific mathematical or signal processing function which is both seen by the user and identically understood by the graphical compiler program [col 8, lines 10-15].

Claims 22, 24, 25, 49, 51, 52, 76, 78, 79, 103, 105 and 106 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olapurath in view of US Pat No 6,233,600 issued to Salas et al (hereafter Salas).

Claims 22, 49, 76 and 103:

Olapurath discloses the elements of claims 1, 2, 28, 55, 56, 82 and 83 as noted above.

Olapurath fails to disclose wherein presenting said fourth user interface area further comprises: facilitating creation of a view template for said output view; and facilitating generation of text and tags for said view template.

Salas discloses wherein presenting said fourth user interface area further comprises: facilitating creation of a view template for said output view; and facilitating generation of text and tags for said view template [col 1, lines 35-45].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Olapurath to include wherein presenting said fourth user interface area further comprises: facilitating creation of a view template for said output view; and facilitating generation of text and tags for said view template. as taught by Salas.

The ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Olapurath per the above for the purpose of indicating to a browser which actions should be taken [col 1, lines 35-40].

Claims 24, 51, 78 and 105:

The combination of Olapurath and Salas discloses wherein said tags enable said output view to write dynamic data [Salas, col 1, lines 35-45].

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Claims 25, 52, 79 and 106:

The combination of Olapurath and Salas discloses wherein presenting said fourth user interface area further comprises: facilitating visual mapping of said tags to each node of a plurality of nodes of said view template [Salas, col 1, lines 35-45]

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Etienne LeRoux whose telephone number is (703) 305-0620.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

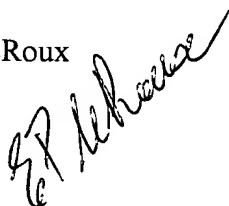
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Safet Metjahic, can be reached on (703) 308-1436.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Patent related correspondence can be forwarded via the following FAX number (703) 872-9306

Etienne LeRoux

1/20/2004

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Etienne LeRoux', is written over the printed name and date.